

Đề Tiếng Anh_10 <i>(Đề thi gồm 20 trang)</i>	KỲ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI LẦN THỨ XVII, NĂM 2026 ĐỀ THI MÔN: TIẾNG ANH - LỚP 10 Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)
---	--

I. LISTENING (50 points)

- The listening section is in **FOUR** parts and each recording will be played **ONCE** only.
- You will have **TWO** minutes to check your answer at the end of the listening section.

Part 1: For questions 1 – 5, listen to a man and a woman talking about an advertisement and complete the notes below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer. (10 points)

ENQUIRY ABOUT BOOKCASE	
<i>Example</i>	<i>Answer</i>
Number of bookcases available:	two.....
Both bookcases	
Width:	1.....
Made of:	2.....
First bookcase	
Cost:	3.....
Colour:	4.....
Number of shelves:	six (four are 5.....)

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
----	----	----	----	----

Part 2: For questions 6 – 10, listen to an excerpt about the reasons why Homo sapiens is the only human species to successfully survive and decide whether these statements are TRUE (T), FALSE (F) or NOT GIVEN (NG) according to what you hear. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 points)

- Neanderthals had no language abilities.
- Climate change had no impact on Neanderthal populations.
- Denisovans disappeared due to direct conflict with Homo sapiens.
- Compared to earlier species, Homo sapiens were less muscular.
- Homo sapiens' success didn't come from one sudden breakthrough, but rather from

a gradual accumulation of advantages.

(Adapted from New Scientist: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g6SX_xEs7yI)

Your answers:

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
----	----	----	----	-----

Part 3: You will hear part of a radio interview with a travel writer, Jessica Tait. For questions 11-15, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (10 points)

11. What kind of writing did Jessica write first?
 - A. travel articles for teenagers
 - B. reviews of children's films
 - C. humorous poetry
 - D. local news items
12. What does Jessica say she finds difficult about her work?
 - A. finding exactly the right words to express herself
 - B. having to travel quickly from one place to the next
 - C. the constant anxiety of having to get work completed on time
 - D. understanding a place in a short period of time
13. What does Jessica enjoy most about her work?
 - A. the opportunity to see unusual places
 - B. the chance to meet a variety of people
 - C. the satisfaction of creating a good article
 - D. the contact she has with her readers
14. What other field of work has Jessica had experience of?
 - A. promoting consumer goods
 - B. selling cosmetics
 - C. entertaining tourists
 - D. selling airline tickets
15. What does Jessica say about her own future plans?
 - A. She will never stop travelling.
 - B. She hopes to move into TV presenting.
 - C. She would like to start a travel company.
 - D. She intends to try a different sort of writing.

Your answers:

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Part 4: For questions 16-25, listen to a talk about a ceasefire agreement between

Thailand and Cambodia over their border clash and supply the blanks with the missing information. Write NO MORE THAN FOUR WORDS AND A NUMBER taken from the recording for each answer in the numbered boxes provided. (20 points)

Thailand and Cambodia have reinstated a 16. _____ that had been broken after a period of renewed violence. The new truce was signed by both defense ministers and includes an agreement to 17. _____ along the border. This decision follows 18. _____ and has affected more than a million people on both sides. The core principle of the agreement is an 19 _____, with neither side pushing their forces forward.

According to Thai officials, troops will not withdraw but instead 20. _____. The arrangement also includes the return of detained Cambodian soldiers once the ceasefire holds for 21. _____. Throughout this sensitive period, the 22. _____ will monitor the situation as neutral representatives.

The initial accord was signed in October in the presence of a US president and 23. _____. Since then, both the US and China have attempted to mediate 24. _____, although Thailand insists operations will continue unless Cambodia 25. _____.

(Adapted from BBC news: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yC3PnVYBTWE>)

Your answers:

16.	17.
18.	19.
20.	21.
22.	23.
24.	25.

II. LEXICO - GRAMMAR (40 points)

Part 1. For questions 26-45, choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the following sentences. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (20 points)

26. The company tried expanding too quickly and soon became _____.
 A. insolvent B. insolent C. dissolute D. reputable
27. Every Christmas of my childhood was the same. My father _____ late for lunch, weighed down with presents for the family.
 A. would arrive B. had arrived
 C. was arriving D. was used to arriving
28. The ideas of going into business _____ no appeal for me.
 A. makes B. holds C. provides D. consists

29. In time-honoured _____, the chairman offered a toast to the shop-floor workers.
A. protocol B. way C. fashion D. procedure
30. The racing driver handled the corner with _____ skill.
A. consummate B. comprehensive C. confirmed D. compulsive
31. Mozart's mature compositions are _____ better than his juvenilia.
A. strenuously B. utterly C. flatly D. significantly
32. _____, the balcony chairs will be ruined in this weather.
A. Left uncovered B. Leaving uncovered
C. Being left uncovered D. Having been left uncovered
33. Although the conditions weren't ideal for the walk, we decided to _____ a go of it.
A. make B. do C. run D. carry
34. The _____ and file supporters of the party were cheered by the election result.
A. ordinary B. rank C. division D. lowly
35. I'm _____ my brother is.
A. nowhere nearly as ambitious as B. no nearly so ambitious as
C. nothing like so ambitious as D. nothing near as ambitious as
36. A cure for cancer may soon be within our _____.
A. clutch B. grip C. clasp D. grasp
37. We need to _____ out a few problems before launching the product on the market.
A. flatten B. tidy C. iron D. clear
38. Jack: Did you know Jim's car broke down on the highway late at night?
Jane: Unfortunately, that's a situation anyone _____.
A. might have to confront with B. might be confronted with
C. might be confronted D. might have been confronted
39. After months of failure, the company finally _____ on a brilliant idea.
A. hit B. burst C. struck D. shot
40. The results of the inquiry may lend _____ to the claims made by the scientist.
A. gravity B. depth C. weight D. volume
41. Last weekend, _____ nothing to watch on television, we sang karaoke together.
A. there being B. there having C. having had D. being
42. Is it true that some drugs prescribed by doctors do nothing but _____ the patient's suffering?
A. elongate B. expand C. extend D. prolong
43. Free use of the swimming pool is one of the _____ enjoyed by the cleaners at the municipal baths.
A. rewards B. awards C. bonuses D. perks
44. This trend is not _____ to the state school system.
A. confined B. constrained C. refined D. constricted
45. My brother is paying for his new car in _____.
A. installments B. doses C. installations D. settlements

Your answers:

26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
31.	32.	33.	34.	35.
36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
41.	42.	43.	44.	45.

Part 2. For questions 46-55, fill each gap with the correct form of the word in brackets. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10 points)

46. There is now, by and large, (CONCUR) _____ among scientists that global warming is real.
47. The paperwork that had to be dealt with before going to the Amazon was unbelievable; (OFFICE) _____ seems to exist just to make our lives awkward.
48. We hope that our discoveries will (ACT) _____ the cynicism of those who say that humans are not destroying the world.
49. There's a (QUALIFY) _____ difference between seeing a live performance in a theater and watching a movie.
50. Besides critical and creative thinking, we need to be able to think and act faster, which will enable us to better thrive in an accelerating and (TIME) _____ world.
51. His energy was amazing, and his charm and good humor were (FAIL) _____.
52. Lessons delivered via remote learning are helping fill the gap, but poor connectivity and inadequate (COVER) _____ leave some children struggling to keep up.
53. Hundreds of studies have shown that meditation, when (TAKE) _____ in a principled way, can reduce hypertension which is related to stress in the body.
54. Those who practise meditation with any regularity are said to have more stamina, a happier (DISPOSE) _____ and even enjoy better relationships.
55. The nurse gave him some (TELL) _____ for smoking in the hospital.

Your answers:

46.	47.	48.	49.	50.
51.	52.	53.	54.	55.

Part 3. The passage below contains SIX mistakes. The first one, (0), has been identified. For questions 56-60, underline the remaining FIVE mistakes and WRITE THEIR CORRECT FORMS in the numbered boxes provided as the example (0). (10 points)

Lin e	Passage
1	Growing research suggests the bacteria left behind by the common childhood infection may trick the immune system into attacking both the invader and the <u>body</u> own cells.

2	For most people, strep throat is a temporary infection that can be cleared with a
3	short course of antibiotics—something an estimated 5.2 million people in the
4	United States are treated for each year. But in a handful of cases—as many as 1
5	in 200 children diagnosing with certain post-streptococcal autoimmune
6	conditions—the story does not end when the painful swallowing subsides.
7	Instead, the infection can leave a lasting imprint on the immune system — one
8	that, under some circumstances, may trigger autoimmune disease and other
9	long-term complication.
10	Shapiro, medical director of health education and wellness and a physician at
11	AltaMed Health Services, says: “But sometimes that system becomes
12	confused and starts attacking healthy tissue instead, which is why autoimmune
13	disease develops.”
14	A growing body of recent research examining how infections can disrupt
15	immune signaling and even wreak havoc on the brain is sharpening scientists’
16	understanding of how that confusion begins—and the role strep throat may
17	play. In some individuals, the bacteria that cause strep don’t just irritate the
18	throat, they can set off immune reactions that spread throughout the body,
19	affect the heart, joints, blood vessels, and even the brain.
20	Some researchers are even exploring whether longer-lasting immune changes
21	after infection could contribute to illnesses such as chronic fatigue syndrome,
22	a condition marked by extreme fatigue lasting at least six months.
23	What is emerging is not a story of inevitability or alarm, but of biology nuance
24	—as scientists work to understand how a familiar childhood illness can
25	intersect with the immune system in ways that can lead to long-lasting effects.

Your answers:

Line	Mistake	Correction
<i>example: 2</i>	<i>0. body</i>	<i>0. body's</i>
	56.	56.
	57.	57.
	58.	58.
	59.	59.
	60.	60.

III. READING (60 points)

Part 1. For questions 61-70, read the following passage and decide which option (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes. (10 points)

Friday 10 May 2013 was a climate (61) _____ in human history. It was the day when data released by the carbon dioxide (62) _____ stations at Mauna Loa revealed that the greenhouse gas had reached its highest level for more than three million years. The 400 ppm (63) _____, which was last broken during the Pliocene era, is regarded as an indication that the increase in global average temperature is approaching the (64) _____ of no return.

Although the catastrophic consequences of climate change do not appear to be just round the (65) _____, various regions across the world are already feeling the effects of rising temperatures. Wet and cold (66) _____ during European summers, for example, have been (67) _____ to changes in the high-level jet stream winds caused by melting sea ice in the Arctic, which has now (68) _____ to its lowest level.

Despite views to the (69) _____, the rising carbon dioxide levels are cause for concern. If this warning sign goes unheeded, we are in danger of (70) _____ the climate clock to a time when humans did not roam this planet.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 61. A milestone | B. signpost | C. spring board | D. stumbling block |
| 62. A observing | B. counting | C. evaluating | D. monitoring |
| 63. A obstacle | B. barrier | C. edge | D. zone |
| 64. A stage | B. level | C. point | D. verge |
| 65. A corner | B. bend | C. verge | D. cusp |
| 66. A phases | B. spells | C. times | D. waves |
| 67. A linked | B. associated | C. referred | D. joined |
| 68. A reduced | B. recorded | C. wasted | D. shrunk |
| 69. A opposite | B. converse | C. contrary | D. alternative |
| 70. A setting off | B. turning back | C. winding up | D. changing down |

Your answers:

61.	62.	63.	64.	65.
66.	67.	68.	69.	70.

Part 2. For questions 71-80, fill each of the blanks with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet. (10 points)

Globalization is not a wholly new phenomenon. Empires throughout history have sought to extend their dominion and influence (71) _____ their immediate horizons. European colonialism reflected a similar imperialist impulse, inaugurating political, social, economic and cultural imbalances that have persisted into the new millennium. Yet contemporary globalization is (72) _____ a different order to such historical

anticipations. Recent decades have witnessed an (73) _____ enmeshment of national economies and cultural expressions, (74) _____ rise to new challenges and opportunities. Communication networks have shrunk or abolished distance, to the (75) _____ of some and the exclusion of others. Travel has never been so rapid and convenient, while remaining beyond the (76) _____ of many. In a world in which the possibilities of intercultural contact have multiplied, linguistic diversity and many other forms of cultural expression are in decline. How then is globalization to be viewed in (77) _____ of its impacts on cultural diversity?

Globalization is often conceived as potentially antithetical to cultural diversity, in the (78) _____ of leading to the homogenization of cultural models, values, aspirations and lifestyles, to the standardization of tastes, the impoverishment of creativity, uniformity of cultural expressions and so (79) _____. The reality, however, is more complex. While it is true that globalization induces forms of homogenization, it cannot be regarded as inimical to human creativity, which continues to engender new forms of diversity, constituting a perennial challenge to featureless (80) _____.

Your answers:

71.	72.	73.	74.	75.
76.	77.	78.	79.	80.

Part 3. For questions 81-90, read the following passage and choose the best answer to each of the following questions. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes. (15 points)

‘Reimagining matter’: Nobel laureate invents machine that harvests water from dry air

Omar Yaghi’s invention uses ambient thermal energy and can generate up to 1,000 litres of clean water every day.

A Nobel laureate’s environmentally friendly invention that provides clean water if central supplies are knocked out by a hurricane or drought could be a life saver for vulnerable islands, its founder says.

The invention, by the chemist Prof Omar Yaghi, uses a type of science called reticular chemistry to create molecularly engineered materials, which can extract moisture from the air and harvest water even in arid and desert conditions.

Atoco, a technology company that Yaghi founded, said its units, comparable in size to a 20ft shipping container and powered entirely by ultra-low-grade thermal energy, could be placed in local communities to generate up to 1,000 litres of clean water every day, even if centralised electricity and water sources were interrupted by drought or storm damage.

Yaghi, who won the 2025 Nobel prize in chemistry, said the invention would change the world and benefit islands in the Caribbean, which are prone to drought. He added that it could be a solution for countries needing to get water to marooned communities after hurricanes such as Beryl and Melissa, which left thousands without water.

“Hurricanes such as Melissa or Beryl unleashed heavy flooding, destroying homes and crops and impacting thousands of lives in the Caribbean. This devastation is a stark reminder of the urgent need for enhanced water supply resilience in vulnerable areas, particularly small island nations susceptible to extreme weather events,” Yaghi said.

The invention, Yaghi added, could provide a climate-friendly and sustainable alternative to other water sourcing options such as desalination, which may pose a threat to ecosystems when concentrated salty brine is released back into the ocean.

Last month, a UN report said the planet had entered a “global water bankruptcy era” with nearly three-quarters of the world’s population living in countries classified as water-insecure or critically water-insecure.

“Around 2.2 billion people still lack safely managed drinking water, 3.5 billion lack safely managed sanitation and about 4 billion experience severe water scarcity for at least one month a year,” the report said.

In the three-island Caribbean nation of Grenada, which was devastated by Hurricane Beryl in 2024, Yaghi’s invention offers a ray of hope, particularly for Carriacou and Petite Martinique, which bore the brunt of the disaster and face a triple threat of storms, drought and coastal erosion.

“The technology’s ability to function off-grid using only ambient energy is particularly compelling for our context,” said the Carriacou government official and environmentalist Davon Baker.

Carriacou and Petite Martinique, which are still experiencing the after-effects of Beryl, are forced to import water from Grenada to deal with dry seasons, which appear to be getting more intense and longer every year.

“We’re currently considering comprehensive recovery and resilience strategies, and the atmospheric water-harvesting technology Prof Yaghi developed addresses several critical challenges we face: the high cost and carbon intensity, as well as the contamination risk, of water importation; vulnerability of centralised systems to hurricane damage; and the need for decentralised solutions that can operate when traditional infrastructure fails,” Baker said.

Yaghi, who grew up in a refugee community in Jordan, said he was inspired by the hardships he endured in a home with no running water or electricity. Giving his Nobel prize banquet speech, he recalled water arriving at his desert community from the government once every week or two.

“I remember the whisper through our neighbourhood, ‘the water is coming’, and the urgency as I rushed to fill every container I could find before the flow stopped.”

Describing the invention as “a science capable of reimagining matter” he urged leaders to “remove barriers, protect academic freedom” and “welcome global talent”.

“On climate, the hour for collective action has already arrived. The science is here. What we need now is courage – courage scaled to the enormity of the task – so we may gift the next generation not only carbon capture, but a planet worthy of their hopes,” he said.

81. Which interpretation best captures the article’s portrayal of Yaghi’s technology in relation to existing infrastructural paradigms?

- A. A disruptive force poised to displace conventional water-grid systems globally.
- B. A modular intervention designed to address systemic fragilities rather than replace them.
- C. A stopgap measure intended solely for acute humanitarian emergencies.
- D. A speculative prototype lacking viability in real-world conditions.

82. The contrast between atmospheric water-harvesting and desalination is primarily leveraged to highlight:

- A. The former’s lower operational complexity under extreme weather.
- B. The ecological burdens inherent in saline effluent produced by the latter.
- C. The economic disadvantages of large-scale coastal installations.
- D. The logistical incompatibility of desalination with island geographies.

83. The reference to Hurricanes Beryl and Melissa functions rhetorically to:

- A. Demonstrate failures in existing regional climate governance.
- B. Undercut confidence in technological solutions lacking scalability.
- C. Contextualize the humanitarian imperative driving Yaghi’s innovation.
- D. Illustrate statistical anomalies in extreme-weather data.

84. The article’s portrayal of Atoco’s units suggests which nuanced inference about technological autonomy?

- A. Their dependence on ambient thermal energy positions them as inherently resilient in infrastructural voids.
- B. Their thermal requirements make them unreliable under fluctuating microclimatic conditions.
- C. Their scale implies a requirement for constant human intervention and monitoring.
- D. Their design presupposes stable grid connectivity for optimal performance.

85. Why does the article invoke the UN’s “global water bankruptcy era”?

- A. To strategically elevate the invention from a regional solution to a globally relevant intervention.
- B. To critique multilateral institutions for mismanaging humanitarian water distribution.
- C. To contrast technologically advanced nations with resource-poor regions.

- D. To imply that atmospheric water extraction is the only viable global remedy.
86. What deeper thematic layer is added by Yaghi's recollections of water scarcity in his childhood?
- A. A critique of regional infrastructural negligence in mid-20th-century Jordan.
 - B. A reinforcement of personal authenticity that legitimizes his scientific aspirations.
 - C. A political gesture aimed at securing international funding for water initiatives.
 - D. An attempt to frame the invention as a nostalgic reimagining of ancestral practices.
87. The vulnerability of Carriacou and Petite Martinique, as framed in the article, most directly stems from:
- A. Geomorphological constraints preventing groundwater extraction.
 - B. Intensifying interannual climatic oscillations affecting rainfall variability.
 - C. Structural dependence on imported water aggravated by extreme-weather disruptions.
 - D. Limited technological literacy hampering adoption of modern water systems.
88. The concept of "reimagining matter" is employed to underscore which broader philosophical stance?
- A. The belief that scientific innovation can fundamentally alter humanity's relationship with natural scarcity.
 - B. The need to decentralize research funding away from traditional academic hubs.
 - C. The conviction that large-scale geoengineering is inevitable.
 - D. The prioritization of aesthetic elegance in molecular design.
89. Which interpretation best characterizes the tone of Davon Baker's remarks?
- A. Unreservedly celebratory, framing the technology as a panacea.
 - B. Pragmatically affirmative, highlighting alignment with resilience objectives.
 - C. Skeptically cautious about technological risks.
 - D. Ambivalent, acknowledging benefits while questioning scalability.
90. The article's overall narrative arc frames Yaghi's invention as:
- A. A politically contentious device subject to international regulatory scrutiny.
 - B. A narrowly targeted solution for remote desert communities.
 - C. A speculative scientific experiment awaiting validation.
 - D. A paradigm-shifting humanitarian technology with global and local relevance.

Your answers:

81.	82.	83.	84.	85.
86.	87.	88.	89.	90.

Part 4. For questions 91-100, read the passage and do the following tasks. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (15 points)

The Antikythera Mechanism

One spring day in 1900, a party of Greek sponge divers took shelter from a storm near the island of Antikythera, which lies about 50 kilometres northwest of the western tip of Crete. After the storm, one of the group, Elias Stadiatis, decided to dive in search of giant clams to eat for their dinner. On a shelf about 43 metres below the surface of the water, he chanced upon the wreck of an ancient ship. Fragments of statues, looking like body parts, covered this ledge. The diver returned to the surface, bearing an arm made of bronze as proof of what he had discovered. He reported his find to the authorities and, in the autumn, he and his companions returned to dive on the Antikythera wreck on behalf of the Greek government. They spent the next ten months bringing up pieces of marble and bronze statues, amphorae, lamps and coins, all of which were sent to the National Museum in Athens for cleaning and restoration.

Among the artefacts retrieved from the shipwreck was a rather unprepossessing lump of bronze inside what seemed to be a wooden casing. This object was covered in barnacles and badly corroded by seawater, and didn't attract much attention at first. It wasn't until May 1902 that the leading Greek archaeologist Valerios Stais noticed that the wooden covering had dried out and split open, and the fused lump of metal inside it had separated into several pieces. The largest of these fragments was a dial about 14cm in diameter, with some inscriptions on it. Some other fragments also appeared to be parts of dials with perfectly formed triangular teeth, like gear wheels. The evidence seemed to point to this being part of a kind of mechanical clock, but the researchers ultimately rejected this possibility as the wreck had been dated to the first century BCE, and it was known that precise gears like these had not existed until fourteen centuries after that.

Little progress on identifying either the purpose or origins of the mechanism was made until the late 1950s, when the device attracted the attention of a British-born polymath, Derek de Solla Price, who was working at Princeton University in the United States. Price realised that the inscriptions on the large dial indicated days, months and zodiac signs and theorised that the device used gears to trace the paths of the sun, moon and other planets in relation to the earth and to indicate their position at any given moment by means of pointers that had since been lost. Although his interpretation was basically sound, further research was hampered by the fact that only a few of the gears appear on the surface of the fused metal fragments of the mechanism.

In 1971, the National Museum in Athens gave permission for Price, working with a Greek radiographer, to X-ray the fragments of the Antikythera mechanism. These two-dimensional images revealed many of the hidden gears and allowed Price to develop schematic drawings of how the mechanism must have worked. What he discovered confounded all previous theories of technology in the Hellenistic era and indicated that the ancient Greeks' mechanical know-how and knowledge of astronomy came close to that of modern times. However, despite positive scholarly reviews of Price's work, his

idea that the Antikythera mechanism is an ancient analogue computer, published in his 1974 book “Gears from the Greeks”, fell on deaf ears where mainstream historians were concerned. This may have been due, at least in part, to the contemporaneous popularity of books by the Swiss writer Erich von Daniken, who postulated that ancient aliens had brought advanced technology to earth; Price’s work may have inadvertently become associated with fringe theories and UFO-hunters as a result.

Whatever the reason, little more official research was conducted on the mechanism until the 2005 launch of the Antikythera Mechanism Research Project, an international, multi-disciplinary study that operates under the supervision of the Hellenic Ministry of Culture. The project examined the fragments of the Antikythera mechanism using state-of-the-art imaging equipment. One machine, nicknamed BladeRunner, was originally designed to detect cracks in aircraft turbine blades by means of three dimensional X-ray technology. This project is ongoing and new findings are being constantly made and revealed. Enough has already been discovered to vindicate Price.

This modern research places the construction of the mechanism towards the end of the second century BCE and confirms that its bronze dials and gears would have been housed in a wooden box roughly the size of a modern shoebox. Like the clocks our grandparents’ generation kept on the mantelpiece, the mechanism had a circular dial at the front with rotating hands. Rather than showing hours and minutes, however, these hands indicated the positions of the sun and the moon in the sky at any given time, as well as of Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn, the five planets that are visible to the naked human eye. In addition, the mechanism also allowed for the fact that the orbit of some planets around the sun appears to go backwards, or “retrograde”, at certain times during the celestial cycle.

It has also been discovered that there were two dials on the back of the mechanism, one of which was a calendar and the other which showed when solar and lunar eclipses would take place. A number of breathtaking models of the mechanism have been produced, including one made out of Lego blocks. These reveal the outstanding mechanical skills and astronomical knowledge of whoever built the Antikythera mechanism two thousand years or more before we developed the technological skills to start unlocking its secrets.

Questions 91 - 96

Complete the summary.

*Use **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from Reading Passage 3. The Antikythera Mechanism, for each answer.*

The Discovery of the Antikythera Mechanism

The Antikythera mechanism was discovered by a diver who was looking for (*example*) giant clams. Instead, he found the remains of an ancient ship, from which he took proof to show his fellow divers.

Having been commissioned to recover the relics, the same divers spent (91) _____ retrieving items such as sculptures made of (92) _____ for the National Museum. Another item they found was a (93) _____ which contained a piece of metal.

This was ignored until over a year later when a renowned archaeologist noticed that the inside was composed of several pieces, one of which had (94) _____ on it, and others appeared to be apparatus of some sort, leading the investigators to think at first that the artefact might have been a (95) _____, although the historical origin of it suggested this was impossible.

Questions 97 - 100

Complete each sentence with the correct ending. A - H.

96. Elias Stadiatis had not intended...

97. The group of divers were asked...

98. Valerios Stais was the first...

99. Derek de Solla Price first managed...

100. The Antikythera Mechanism Research Project used technology originally created...

A ... to calculate how the calendar operated.

B ...to identify problems in aeronautical components.

C ...to discover historical artifacts.

D ...to link the ancient device to theories about extra-terrestrials.

E ...to use gears to calculate astronomical movements.

F ... to discover that there was more to the mechanism than first thought.

G ... to create a visual representation of the inside of the mechanism.

H ... to retrieve the outstanding relics.

Your answers:

91.	92.	93.	94.	95.
96.	97.	98.	99.	100.

Part 5. For questions 101-110, read the passage and select the person (A–E) to indicate the answer to each question. The person may be selected more than once. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10 points)

In which sections are the following mentioned?

- 101. ____ Cities need to focus on how they can reduce one-time consumption
- 102. ____ A fix that will take a varying amount of effort.
- 103. ____ Cities have a common reputation that overlooks their positive aspects
- 104. ____ An acknowledgement that the solution may be disagreeable to some
- 105. ____ Our cities are designed in a way that makes us feel detached from others.
- 106. ____ How people can become more integrated in cities.
- 107. ____ Some people are ignoring problems that we should be tackling.
- 108. ____ Cities have been left to grow virtually unchecked.
- 109. ____ Future enhancements will be determined by fundamental elements of construction.
- 110. ____ The reputation of cities and the reality of cities are different.

The Modern City

Jacob Moore spoke with five city dwellers to find out what they think are the problems with modern cities.

A. Iain Bracewell

It goes without saying that modern cities are somewhat problematic, simply because we don't have the capacity for all the people who already live here, let alone the millions who see cities as a potential destination. Therefore, in my mind, it's vital that we become a bit more imaginative about how we utilise city space. We're going to be somewhat reliant on technology to help us with this, by, for example, developing materials that we can use to build higher, slimmer and underground. This might seem less than ideal for the average city dweller, especially the notion having to spend a proportion of time below ground, but it might be the only practical solution to what the data suggest if we want to avoid cities growing at an uncontrolled rate across our countryside. And time is of the essence; we can't put this kind of research and development off it while the population growth remains uncontained.

B. Raphael Arco

Cities are often seen in a bad light, but I think this is undeserved because they offer so much to so many. The fact is that cities are synonymous with opportunity, for employment, culture, you name it! That's not to say they are utopias without any room for improvement, but I think we can solve a great majority of the issues affecting cities by addressing their infrastructure. People often cite their bugbears as being issues of convenience such as streets that aren't walkable or road networks that are too dense, or even lack of space for increased public transport. Devote serious attention on improving these elements and cities will become far more liveable places with, in turn, generally all-round happier residents! This might consist of tweaks or alternatively, in certain contexts, starting from scratch to fundamentally redesign systems, but the benefits

outweigh the sacrifices as they'd offer valuable solutions to how modern city life affects the natural environment and how well people get together as a community.

C. Jenna Crawford

We need to face up to the fact that most cities aren't the glorious places that they are painted to be, and that, for the majority of the inhabitants, the streets aren't paved with gold. There is a big difference between the haves and have-nots, and while city life is a consumer paradise for the former, members of the latter category are completely locked out of the benefits cities bring and often lack fundamental services such as clean water or sanitation. Why this is still allowed in the modern world I'll never know, yet the powers that be seem disinclined to do anything but sweep the issue under the carpet. Property rental prices are also excessive, and this just gets to the point where you've got huge families living cramped in just two rooms, or people receiving full-time salaries with little to no chance of getting on the housing ladder. I understand that people think there are valuable opportunities to be had in cities, but, let's face it, there are still plenty of people for whom opportunity has passed by.

D. Caroline Birkenstein

Our cities right now are in dire straits. We've got an affordable housing and ecological crisis in nearly every city on Earth, and it's crucial that we concentrate our efforts on these matters if we want our cities to continue to thrive. We can accomplish this by creating and promoting more sharing and communal practices, like coworking spaces or apartment buildings with common spaces for eating, socialising and exercising, and these, of course, shouldn't be extravagantly priced. It might not seem obvious, but it's initiatives like these that help people form communities, and this community atmosphere encourages people to care more about their surroundings. Cities are also a massive drain on resources, and we need to identify strategies to counter this and close the loop when it comes to this. With this in mind, we should ask ourselves how one excess can be used to give power to something else. This kind of sustainability could be the key to making our cities much healthier places for individuals, the community and the surroundings we live in.

E. Doug de Souza

Cities today have one major problem that we need to curb, and that is urban sprawl. At the moment, cities are like these huge sprawls, just spreading and spreading, and the further out you go, the bigger plot each homeowner has and the more spacious all the services are. This really has a negative effect on so many elements of our lives. Firstly, it makes us more isolated; we're behind fences, and this is where feelings of difference and fear can stem from. We need integration to help people consider themselves a part of something, but, furthermore, sprawl increases the urban footprint significantly, and people start becoming dependent on their cars, simply because it's not convenient to go

anywhere on foot – rather, driving becomes the preferred option. I mean, I don't think it takes a scientist to see the environmental problems that can arise from that.

Your answers:

101.	102.	103.	104.	105.
106.	107.	108.	109.	110.

IV. WRITING (50 points)

Part 1: Table description (20 points)

The first table below shows changes in the total population of New York City from 1800 to 2000. The second and third tables show changes in the population of the five districts of the city (Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx, Queens, Staten Island) over the same period.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least **150 words**.

	New York City (all five districts)
Year	Population
1800	79,216
1900	3,437,202
2000	8,009,185

Table 1: Total population changes in New York City (1800–2000)

	Manhattan	
Year	Population	As percentage (%) of total population
1800	60,515	76%
1900	1,850,093	54%
2000	1,538,096	19%

Table 2: Population changes in the district of Manhattan (1800–2000)

	Other districts (Brooklyn, Bronx, Queens, Staten Island)	
Year	Population	As percentage (%) of total population
1800	18,701	24%
1900	1,587,109	46%
2000	6,471,089	81%

This image shows a full page of a document template designed for handwriting practice or general note-taking. It consists of approximately 30 evenly spaced, horizontal dotted lines running across the width of the page. The background is plain white, and there are no margins, headers, or footers present.

Part 2: Essay writing (30 points)

Write an essay of 250 words on the following topic:

Many aspects of the way people dress today are influenced by global fashion trends. How has global fashion become such a strong influence on people's lives? Do you think this is a positive or negative development? Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

[illegible]

.....

-----THE END-----